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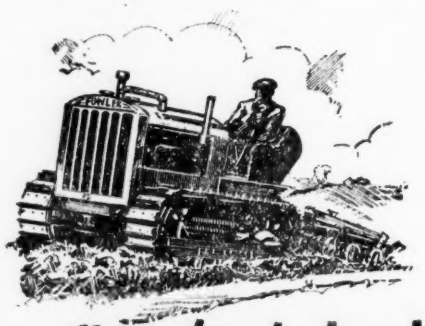

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Special Article

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE TRADING IN TEXTILES

In the following table are given the index numbers of wholesale trading in textiles in December, with comparative figures for earlier periods, the index numbers relating to (1) sales for the Home Trade, (2) sales for Export and (3) the value of stocks at the end of the month, based on average monthly sales or stocks in 1937 = 100. The figures, which are compiled by the Wholesale Textile Association in collaboration with the Bank of England, do not include the turnover of all the wholesale textile houses, but practically all the important houses in the large centres of distribution are normally contributors. The particulars relate to all classes of textile goods, including wearing apparel for men, women and children, as well as furnishings, and in computing the value of sales or stocks the purchase tax has been omitted. In view of the appreciable rise in price which has occurred for a number of textile goods since the outbreak of war, the figures should not be taken as representing the volume of goods sold or in stock.

Period	Home Trade	Export Trade	Stocks*
Year :—			
1935 ...	96	83	90
1936 ...	99	90	92
1937 ...	100	100	100
1938 ...	94	82	94
1939 ...	105	80	86
1940 ...	118	85	93
1941 ...	98	116	83

Month	Home Trade		Export Trade		Stocks*	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
January...	79	63	83	67	85	81
February	113	106	78	68	97	82
March ...	155	124	93	102	91	79
April ...	145	102	94	93	93	76
May ...	130	88	88	109	97	82
June ...	97	122	106	105	106	71
July ...	82	75	94	130	116	83
August ...	124	83	74	105	113	86
September	148	107	54	128	95	91
October...	157	107	73	142	74	87
November	81	109	88	145	74	81
December	76	67	71	148	72	93

* End of month.

Owing to war-time disturbances the sample has become less representative than it used to be. The index numbers tend to be too high as a measure of the total trade of the country because they make no allowance for the reduced sales of firms which have failed to send in returns as a result of enemy action.

The index for total trade, previously published, has been omitted in favour of the index of stocks; as exports only account for a small part of the trade of the reporting houses the index for total trade is virtually the same as that for home trade.

The fall in the index for home trade between November and December was about three times as great in 1941 as in a normal peace-time year. Another way of showing how low the December sales were is to compare them with the average for the preceding months of the year, when we find a reduction of over 30 per cent., despite rising prices, whereas normally the December index is rather above the average.

As the index for stocks rose by 12 points (nearly 15 per cent.) during the month, it is clear that the low level of sales must be largely attributed to the reduction in demand caused by rationing, rather than to inability to supply. On the assumption that the average level of stocks in the base year (1937) was equal to about two months' sales, this rise in the stocks index balances the greater part of the reduction in sales compared with January-November.

Announcements

NOTE: Copies of all Orders referred to in the "Board of Trade Journal" can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller.

CONTROL OF PAINT, LACQUER AND VARNISH

The Minister of Supply has made Direction No. 1 (S. R. & O. 1942 No. 78, price 1d.) under the Control of Paint, Lacquer and Varnish (No. 1) Order, 1941 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3 January 1942, page 4). This Order controlled paint, lacquer and varnish containing tung oil, oiticica oil, stillingia oil, drying oil made from castor oil, or thickened or mixed oil of which any one or more of these oils is an ingredient.

The Direction provides for the disposal by paint manufacturers, without the need for further licensing, of paint, lacquer or varnish which was packed ready for disposal or stored in bulk before 26 December 1941, and which is set out on a list approved by the Minister of Supply and displayed prominently at all premises at or from which it is proposed to dispose of the paint by the manufacturers.

Applications for approval of lists of paints manufactured before 26 December should be addressed to the Raw Materials Department, Ministry of Supply, Warwick, giving the description of the material, the aggregate quantity, the form of packing at 26 December, the quantity of the specified oils contained in the paints, and reasons why the material is considered unsuitable for disposal for fulfilment of Government contracts.

CONTROL OF "INDUSTRIAL SPIRITS"

The Secretary for Petroleum has issued a General Licence (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 2127, price 1d.), regulating the purchase of "industrial spirits" (benzole (other than motor benzole), special boiling point spirits, white spirit and rubber solvent), and has made a Direction (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 2128, price 1d). which prohibits the use in internal combustion engines of any "industrial" spirits covered by the licence and obtained without the surrender of ration coupons.

CONTROL OF COTTON DOUBLING SPINDLES

On and after Monday, 9 February, the use of any spindle or winding or other machinery for doubling cotton yarn or rayon yarn will be permitted only under licence. This is provided by the Control of the Cotton Industry (No. 27) Order, 1942 (S. R. & O. 1942 No. 127, price 1d.) made by the Minister of Supply.

The object of the Order is to enable concentration in the doubling section of the cotton industry to be completed in an orderly manner. Similar action has already been taken in cotton and rayon weaving.

Doubling is defined in the Order to cover doubling and twisting

of yarns of cotton, cotton waste or rayon, including the insertion of additional twist in either single or doubled yarn as well as ancillary winding processes which normally form part of the service provided by cotton doublers.

Doublers normally regarded as in the cotton trade, other than those which are to close under the concentration scheme, will receive from the Cotton Control licences to run by 9 February. The Order is likely, however, to apply to a number of firms in which the doubling of cotton yarn is incidental to the manufacture of other materials, such as ropes or lace, and which are not regarded as part of the cotton doubling industry. Any such firms wishing to continue their doubling operations, as defined in the Order, should make application to the Cotton Control, Blackfriars House, Manchester 3, giving full details, before 9 February.

DISTRIBUTION OF RAYON

The Ministry of Supply announces that, under a voluntary arrangement, the rayon producers have agreed to deliver supplies of continuous filament rayon yarn and rayon staple fibre in accordance with allocations approved by the Ministry and the Board of Trade.

A system will be instituted by the Cotton Control for the approval of individual orders for rayon and rayon mixture woven cloths (excluding those with more than a 15 per cent. woollen content) for which rayon is to be supplied, whether for the home trade or for export. Instructions regarding the procedure to be followed to secure approval certificates for such orders will shortly be issued by the Cotton Control to the trade interests concerned. Separate arrangements will be made for the disposal of rayon to other using industries, and details will be published later.

The rayon producers have set up a Rayon Allocation Office to arrange for the distribution of supplies in accordance with allocations and approved orders. The address of the Rayon Allocation Office, of which Mr. R. Huntley Davidson, A.C.A., has been appointed as Manager, is 58 Whitworth Street, Manchester, 1.

PRICE-CONTROLLED GOODS (RESTRICTION OF RESALE) ORDER, 1942

The Board of Trade have issued a General Licence (S. R. & O. 1942 No. 76, price 1d.) under the above Order authorising the resale of goods which the seller has bought from a closed firm and have been manufactured on behalf of that firm by a nucleus firm under an approved scheme for concentration of production in relation to such goods.

This licence has been issued on the understanding that the goods sold by closed firms are not sold at prices higher than those of similar goods sold by the nucelus firms. Breaches of this understanding will result in amendments of the licence in which individual firms will be named.

OFFICERS' TRENCH COATS

Before the pointing for Officers' Trench Coats was raised on 18 December by the Consumer Rationing (No. 8) Order 1941 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17 January 1942, page 39) to 30 coupons, makers-up of these garments suffered a considerable coupon deficit. To compensate for this the Board of Trade will consider applications from makers-up for an issue of coupons at the rate of 12 coupons for each Officer's Trench Coat supplied between 1 October and 17 December 1941 inclusive. The minimum specification of Officers' Trench Coats for this purpose is as follows:—

> Fully lined with cotton or wool material and with proofed interlining; shoulder straps and storm flap, minimum width bottom of skirt 76 inches; chest measurement of coat under sleeves to front edges to be at least 20 inches more than chest measurement.

Applications should be made to the Board of Trade, Marsham Court, Bournemouth.

COATS FROM RUGS

Statements have appeared in the Press to the effect that "racketeers" are buying up old travelling rugs at bargain prices for making up into overcoats to be sold "coupon-free at fancy prices." Overcoats are rationed goods and the Board of Trade point out that it is an offence for traders to sell any rationed *article*—whether or not made from unrationed material

—unless coupons are taken for it. A direction will shortly be issued requiring persons who make up rugs and similar goods into rationed clothing to surrender to the Board of Trade the coupons they collect from their sales.

BANK ACCOUNTS FOR CLOTHING COUPONS

Negotiations are in progress between the Board of Trade and a Committee of the London Clearing Bankers on a scheme for traders to open accounts with their banks for the clothing coupons which they handle in the course of business. The coupon takings would then be paid into these accounts and coupon remittances to suppliers made by means of a transfer document made out by the traders themselves and confirmed and charged to their account by the bank. The negotiations are still in a preliminary stage and trade advice will be taken before the details of the scheme are settled. Until these are officially announced traders are particularly asked not to address enquiries to their banks or to the Board of Trade.

PROHIBITION OF CINEMA STILLS

To conserve supplies of sensitised photographic materials, of which there is a severe shortage, the Board of Trade have issued the Display of Photographs (Cinematograph Film Industry) Order, 1942 (S. R. & O. 1942 No. 135, price 1d.) which will come into effect on 1 March 1942, prohibiting the display of photographs in connection with the production, renting or exhibition of any cinematograph film. The prohibition applies to all premises, including both cinemas and cinema showrooms, but it does not prevent projection on a screen or the use of cinema stills in business negotiations connected with the production, sale or rental of a film.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

ADVICE TO SHIPPERS

Transference has been made from the Ships Discrimination List, as published in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17 January (page 40), of "Fermina Concepcion," "Mareante" and "Carvalho" to the list of Shipowners on the Statutory List.

MINISTRY OF FOOD ORDERS

In continuation of the list given in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24 January (page 51), the following Orders made by the Ministry of Food have been published as S. R. & O. 1942:—

No. 79. Order, dated 19 January 1942, amending the General Licence, dated 12 November 1941, under the Oats (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941. (1d.)

No. 87. The Fruit (Canning, Bottling and Freezing) (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1942, dated 15 January 1942. (3d.)

No. 88. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products (Canning, Bottling and Freezing) (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1942, dated 15 January 1942. (3d.)

No. 106. Order, dated 21 January 1942, prescribing an Appointed Day for the purposes of the Meat Feeding Stuffs (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941. (1d.)

No. 107. Order, dated 21 January 1942, prescribing an Appointed Day for the purposes of the Horseflesh (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941. (1d.)

No. 108. Order, dated 21 January 1942, amending the Soya Flour (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941. (1d.)

No. 109. General Licence, dated 21 January 1942, under the Bread (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941. (1d.)

No. 110. Order, dated 21 January 1942, amending the General Licence dated 1 October 1941, under the Bread (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941. (1d.)

No. 111. Order, dated 21 January 1942, amending the Tea (Rationing) Order, 1940. (1d.)

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this Journal should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

Announcements—*Continued.*

BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

STEEL TUBES FOR AIRCRAFT

The British Standards Institution have just issued a revision (No. 3.T.26) of the specification 2.T.26 for 20-ton Steel Tubes (suitable for welding) for Aircraft Purposes.

The principal revisions consist in the removal of several anomalies in the testing procedure which have arisen in the application of the specification since it was last revised. For instance, the proof stress and ultimate tensile stress values are to be calculated on the actual dimensions of the test piece, whether a full section of the tube or a sample machined therefrom is used. In the flattening test the flattening is to be effected by steadily applied pressure in place of a limited number of blows and the full load is to be maintained for not less than 5 seconds. The degree of flattening specified is to apply to the test piece while under full load and not to its measurement after removal of the load.

The Schedule of tube sizes has been brought into line with modern requirements.

As the tubes covered by this specification are being used for internal pressure, when so stated on the order, each tube must withstand an internal air pressure of 100 lb. per sq. in. or a hydraulic test pressure of 750, 1,300 or 2,500 lb. per sq. in. The required test pressure is to be specified on the order.

The tolerance on outside diameter has also been increased.

Copies of this specification may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Price 1s. 3d. post free.

HIGH TENSILE BRASS BARS AND SECTIONS (SUITABLE FOR FORGING) AND FORGINGS

The above War Emergency Specifications have recently been published by the British Standards Institution to provide for high tensile brass bars for forging and forgings which it was not found practicable to include in the recently revised B.S. 250 for High Tensile Brass Bars.

This Specification covers two types of bars, one suitable for soldering and the other not suitable for soldering, and for the time being has been made the subject of a War Emergency Standard. It is hoped, however, that as a result of experience during the present emergency conditions, it may be possible to issue this Standard in the general series of specifications.

Copies of these two new British Standards (B.S. 1001 and 1002) may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (in one cover). Price 2s. 3d. post free.

CRUDE SPERM OIL

The British Standards Institution has just issued a British Standard for Crude Sperm Oil, B.S. No. 997. This standard forms one of a series fo British Standards for Marine, Animal and Fish oils, the other Standards in the series being :—

B.S. 783. Japanese and/or Korean Sardine Oil.
B.S. 836. Whale Oil.
B.S. 839. Veterinary Cod Liver Oil.
B.S. 868. Cod Oil for sulphonation purposes.

The specification requires that the oil shall be the product obtained from the head and/or blubber and/or carcase of the sperm whale, and that it shall be free from contamination or admixture with other oils and fats.

The specification lays down limits for the moisture and dirt, the iodine value, the colour, the specific gravity of the filtered oil, the saponification value, the acidity and the unsaponifiable matter. In appendices the methods for determining these properties and impurities are given.

Copies of this Specification (No. 997) may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Price 2s. 3d. post free.

Trade and Industry

BRITISH EMPIRE

UNITED KINGDOM

CORN PRICES

The following statement shows the average prices of British corn per cwt. of 112 Imperial† pounds as received from the

Trade and Industry—*Continued.*

Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 24 January 1942 pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882, and the Corn Sales Act, 1921 :—

Period	Average Price for Cwt.		
	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 24 January 1942 ...	15 8	37 3	14 11

† Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, as amended by Section 2 of the Corn Sales Act, 1921, provides that in the weekly summary of quantities and prices each sort of British corn shall be computed with reference to the hundredweight of one hundred and twelve Imperial standard pounds.

BRITISH INDIA

CROP CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, reports as follows on the crops in India for the weeks ended on the dates stated :—

Madras, 10 January. The sowing of paddy and dry crops is proceeding. Crops are in fair condition except in the Deccan.

Bihar, 12 January. Crops are in fair condition. The harvesting of winter paddy is going on.

Orissa, 12 January. The harvesting of saradh paddy is going on. The wheat and barley crops are in flower.

Punjab, 12 January. The condition of crops is unchanged.

Central Provinces, 10 January. Cotton picking is over. The rabi crops are in satisfactory condition.

Bengal, 14 January. The condition of crops is satisfactory. The winter paddy crop is almost over, and threshing continues.

Assam, 19 January. Crop prospects are fair.

Sesamum Crop

The final estimate of the All-India sesamum crop, issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, is 3,950,000 acres and 396,000 tons. Last year's corresponding estimate was 3,869,000 acres and 401,000 tons, representing an increase of 2 per cent. in acreage and a decrease of 1 per cent. in tonnage. The crop is in fairly good condition.—*Indian Trade Commissioner in London.*

CANADA

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS IN NOVEMBER 1941

According to a summary of Canada's exports (excluding gold) recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, the total value in November last was 162,435,000 dollars as compared with 117,452,000 dollars in November 1940. The chief items were as under :—

Commodity	November	
	1941	1940
	Thou. dols.	
Fruits	1,397	486
Vegetables	1,152	357
Wheat	17,513	13,547
Wheat flour	2,398	2,344
Alcoholic beverages	1,970	1,558
Rubber	1,978	974
Cattle (except for stock)	1,143	1,523
Fishery products	6,496	2,137
Meats	10,405	8,906
Cheese	2,116	1,306
Cotton	1,516	809
Planks and boards	6,723	6,736
Pulpwood	1,058	1,057
Wood pulp	6,994	5,667
Paper, newsprint	14,205	13,348
Iron and products : pigs, ingots, etc.	1,514	1,254
Machinery, other than farm	1,139	1,460
Automobiles and parts	13,538	10,449
Non-ferrous metals (excluding gold)	23,425	17,102
Stone	1,369	1,074

Trade and Industry—*Continued*

FOREIGN

PERU

FOREIGN TRADE, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1941

In comparison with September 1940, exports from Peru in September 1941 increased in value from 41,031,527 soles to 55,417,250 soles while imports declined from 23,664,305 soles to 32,197,773 soles. The trade figures for the first nine months of last year compare with the corresponding period for 1940 and 1939 as follows :—

Period	Imports	Exports	Trade Balance
	Thou.	Soles	
January-September 1941 ...	247,377	381,246	+ 133,869
" " 1940 ...	241,662	301,564	+ 59,903
" " 1939 ...	189,624	273,418	+ 83,794

Details of principal imports and exports with the comparable figures for January-September 1940, are as follows :—

IMPORTS

Commodity	January-September	
	1941	1940
	Thou.	Soles
Machinery and vehicles	53,598	48,222
Textiles	29,611	34,523
Metals and manufactures	29,428	32,341
Foodstuffs, etc.	27,409	33,251
Chemicals and pharmaceutical products ...	22,491	16,936
Paints, oils, etc.	20,316	17,120
Paper, stationery, etc.	12,581	10,922
Timber and manufactures	9,298	9,415
Electrical material	8,675	10,017
Pottery, glassware, etc.	6,213	6,181
Munitions, explosives, etc.	5,493	3,362
Hardware	4,901	4,346

EXPORTS

Commodity	January-September	
	1941	1940
	Thou.	Soles
Ginned cotton	106,590	48,642
Copper bars	49,898	56,917
Gold bars	15,145	20,134
Other metallic minerals, ores, concentrates, etc.	39,748	32,947
Crude petroleum	42,771	39,912
Petroleum by-products	45,710	36,937
Sugar	35,211	33,587
Wool, sheep, alpaca, etc.	15,992	14,761
Bullion and specie	14,083	8,163

Bank of London and South America, Ltd., London.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes

BRITISH EMPIRE

AUSTRALIA

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS FROM STERLING AREAS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the " Board of Trade Journal " of 13 December 1941 (pages 372–8), the Board of Trade are informed by the High Commissioner for Australia that he has received telegraphic advice from the Commonwealth Government that the conditions set out in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Notice have now been modified and licences will be issued for goods on order which have become prohibited or admissible on quota basis, provided :—

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

(*a*) The order was placed and accepted prior to 6 December 1941.

(*b*) It is proved to the satisfaction of the Licensing Officer that—

(i) the goods were shipped prior to 15 February 1942, as regards prohibited goods, or 28 February 1942 as regards quota goods ; *or*

(ii) the goods were in transit to docks from exporter's or supplier's warehouse on 15 February 1942 as regards prohibited goods or 28 February 1942 as regards quota goods ; *or*

(iii) the goods were shipped by the first available ship after 15 February 1942 as regards prohibited goods, or 28 February 1942 as regards quota goods.

(*c*) The goods are imported by 30 June 1942 as regards prohibited goods or 31 July 1942 as regards quota goods.

(*d*) The value and quantity do not exceed three months' normal supply as regards prohibited goods and one-quarter of base year's imports as regards quota goods. In the case of the latter any excess over one-quarter of base year's imports will be debited against current and future allocations.

(*e*) Applications for licences were lodged not later than 15 January 1942 as regards prohibited goods or 31 January 1942 as regards quota goods.

In regard to sub-paragraphs (*b*) (ii) and (iii), evidence in regard to date of shipment should be produced to the Australian Customs Representative, Room 423, 4th Floor, Australia House, London, W.C.2.

It has also been announced by the Commonwealth authorities that in determining " three months' normal supply " for goods on order which have become totally prohibited the twelve months period ended 30 June 1941 for imports from sterling countries is being taken as the measure.

In administration, no quotas will be allowed to importers who had no importations during the base year ended 30 June 1939 of the same goods.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS FROM STERLING AREAS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the " Board of Trade Journal " of 13 December 1941 (page 375) the following correction should be noted :—

Tariff Item 231 (E) should read—Barium sulphate, red lead, lead oxide.

BRITISH INDIA

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the " Board of Trade Journal " of 13 December 1941 (page 378), the Board of Trade have now received a copy of Notification No. 73-I.T.C./41 of 15 November 1941 providing for further amendments to Open General Licence No. II, published with Notification No. 59-I.T.C./41 of 23 August 1941 (see " Board of Trade Journal " of 15 November 1941 (page 306) and 22 November 1941 (page 321).

For convenience of reference Open General Licence No. II is reproduced in the amended form :—

Open General Licence No. II

In pursuance of Commerce Department Notification No. 56-I.T.C./41, dated the 23 August 1941, the Central Government gives general permission to all persons to import until further notice—

(*a*) from the United Kingdom any of the goods specified in the Schedule to the said notification (not being goods previously imported into the United Kingdom from Hong Kong or a place outside the British Empire, or in the case of goods excepted from clause (*c*) of this licence from Canada or Newfoundland) except those covered by the following entries in that Schedule :—

Part A of Schedule.—Nos. 61, 122 (i) and 152 (i) (aluminium, unwrought and manufactured).

Part B of Schedule.—No. 13 (Chemicals—Caustic soda only), No. 15 (bleaching powder), No. 18 (soda ash), Nos. 26 (ii), 53 and 54 (aluminium unwrought and manufactured) and Nos. 39, 40, 41 and 42 (raw hemp, aloe and sisal fibre).

(*b*) from any place in the British Empire including Mandated Territories, except the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Canada or

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

Newfoundland, any of the goods specified in the Schedule to the said notification (not being goods previously imported into such place from Hong Kong or a place outside the British Empire, or in the case of goods excepted from part (*b*) of this licence from Canada or Newfoundland) except those covered by the following entries in that Schedule :—

Nos. 61, 122 (i) and 152 (i) of Part A and Nos. 26 (ii), 53 and 54 of Part B (aluminium, unwrought and manufactured), Nos. 39, 40, 41 and 42 of Part B (raw hemp, aloe and sisal fibre); and Nos. 48, 67, 88 and 89 (Bort and industrial diamonds).

(*c*) from Canada or Newfoundland any of the goods specified in the Schedule to the said notification (not being goods previously imported into Canada or Newfoundland from a place outside the British Empire, or, in the case of goods excepted from clause (*a*) of this licence from the United Kingdom) except those covered by the following entries in that Schedule :—

Part A of Schedule.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 35 (provisions, all sorts); No. 7 (fruits); No. 22 (jams, etc.); Nos. 30, 31, 32 and 33 (perfumed and potable spirits); Nos. 34 and 42 (proprietary and patent medicines); Nos. 39 and 40 (cement); No. 44 (toilet requisites); Nos. 46, 47, 48 and 49 (paints, colours, etc.); No. 51 (perfumery); Nos. 52, 53 and 54 (soap); No. 59 (rubber goods); Nos. 63, 64, 65 and 66 (paper and pasteboard); Nos. 68 and 69 (stationery); No. 70 (books); Nos. 117 and 128 (cutlery); Nos. 135, 136, 137 and 138 (motor cycles and motor vehicles); Nos. 61, 122 (i) and 152 (i) (aluminium, unwrought and manugactured); No. 149 (bruhses) and No. 150 (toys and games requisites);

Part B of Schedule.—No. 25 (dyes); Nos. 34, 35, 36 and 37 (paper and pasteboard); Nos. 26 (ii), 53 and 54 (aluminium, unwrought and manufactured), Nos. 39, 40, 41 and 42 (raw hemp, aloe and sisal fibre); and Nos. 48, 67, 88 and 89 (Bort and industrial diamonds).

Provided that this permission does not apply to cinematograph films printed in the British Empire, from negatives either produced or owned by companies, firms or persons established in countries outside the British Empire.

2. This licence is without prejudice to the application to any goods of any other prohibition or regulation affecting the import of goods that may be in force at the time when such goods are imported.

CEYLON

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The "Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary" of 4 November 1941 contains copies of four Orders which provide for the following modifications to the list of goods the importation of which into Ceylon is restricted or prohibited * :—

GOODS THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH FROM ALL SOURCES IS PROHIBITED.

Item 33 now reads as follows: Mufflers and scarves of silk, artificial silk, wool or mixed materials (single or in lengths).

GOODS THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH WHEN GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND OR ANY TERRITORY OR PLACE NOT FORMING PART OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, IS PROHIBITED, AND

GOODS THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH WHEN GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN ANY TERRITORY (OTHER THAN CANADA AND NEWFOUDNLAND) FORMING PART OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, IS PROHIBITED EXCEPT UNDER LICENCE.

Item 105. Gum benjamin is omitted.

The following new items are substituted for items 164 and 174 :

164. Woollen and worsted manufactures, other than carpets, rugs, flannel and scarves.

174. Sodium carbonate (soda ash and soda crystals).

GOODS THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH FROM ALL SOURCES IS PROHIBITED EXCEPT UNDER LICENCE.

The following new item is inserted :—

26A. Gum benjamin.

The following new items are substituted for items 101, 102 and 104 :—

101. Silk and satin manufactures (other than apparel, handkerchiefs, mufflers and scarves).

* See notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22 November 1941 (pages 321-325) and 6 December (pages 357-358).

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

102. Artificial silk manufactures (other than apparel, handkerchiefs, mufflers and scarves).

104. All apparel of artificial silk, wool, cotton, leather, or any material other than silk or satin (including banians, hosiery, haberdashery, hats and millinery, but excluding boots, shoes and artificial flowers).

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE NO. 4

The following new items are inserted :—

2A. Agricultural and horticultural seeds.

2B. Plants, roots, trees and bulbs.

14A. Sodium carbonate (soda ash and soda crystals).

The "Ceylon Government Gazette" of 8 September 1941 contains a copy of an Order, which provides for the deletion of Item 17. Vegetables, fresh or dried, from the list of goods, the importation of which into Ceylon, is prohibited from all sources.

EIRE

IMPORTATION OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO

The Senior United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Dublin has forwarded to the Board of Trade a copy of a notice (No. 372) issued by the Eire Revenue Commissioners which states that the Government of Eire has made an Order, the effect of which is to allow the importation of manufactured tobacco (including cigars, cigarettes and snuff) without the production of an import licence during the period from 1 January 1942 to 30 June 1942.

SUSPENSION OF QUOTA RESTRICTIONS

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16 August 1941 (page 98) and 1 November 1941 (page 269) regarding the suspension of the quota restrictions on importation of certain woven cotton and union piece-goods and on silk and artificial silk hose and woollen and worsted tissues respectively, the Senior United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Dublin has forwarded to the Board of Trade a copy of a notice (No. 371) dated December 1941, issued by the Eire Revenue Commissioners, which states that the Minister of Industry and Commerce has made orders further suspending the quota restrictions on those goods for the period from 1 January 1942 to 30 June 1942.

PALESTINE

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The Board of Trade have received telegraphic information to the effect that, in order to ensure the proper allocation of shipping space, import licences are subject to confirmation on production of evidence within 30 days that goods have been ordered and credits opened. Evidence of orders being placed against cash documents will only be accepted if there is history of long standing business on these terms with local firms of unquestionable standing.

FOREIGN

BRAZIL

CONTROL OF TRADE IN FERTILISERS AND CORRECTIVES

The Commercial Counsellor to H.M. Embassy at Rio de Janeiro has forwarded a translation of Decree No. 8169 of 6 November 1941, which approves new regulations for the control of the trade in fertilisers, fertilising substances and correctives used in agriculture.

A copy of the translation may be seen by persons interested at the Department of Overseas Trade, Neville House, Page Street, London, S.W.1.

IRAN

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27 December 1941 (page 402), H.M. Commercial Secretary in Teheran has reported that by a recent decree the export of all sorts of pharmaceutical products is prohibited.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

IRAQ

IMPORT AND TRADE MARK REGULATIONS FOR SOAP

H.M. Representative at Bagdad has forwarded a copy of a translation of Law No. 25 of 1941 regulating the manufacture of and trading in soap, together with translations of Regulations Nos. 54 and 55 of 1941 regarding trade marks for soap and the specification of soap respectively.

(Copies of the law and regulations (translated) may be seen by persons interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, Neville House, Page Street, London, S.W.1. (Reference 17676/42 should be quoted.)

Statutory and Other Government Notices

POSTAL SECTION

MAILS LOST AT SEA

The Postmaster-General regrets to announce that the undermentioned *surface* mails have been lost at sea (not by enemy action) :—

From the United Kingdom	Districts and approximate Dates of Posting
Letters for :—	
Faroe Islands	London : 24–25 November. Provinces : 23–25 November.
Printed Papers and Parcels for :—	
Faroe Islands	London and Provinces : 24–25 November.
Parcels for :—	
China, Hong Kong and Philippine Islands.	London and Provinces : 19–21 November.

C.O.D. SERVICE TO BE CONTINUED

There have recently been many enquiries as a result of a recent question in the House of Commons about the proposed abolition of the Post Office cash-on-delivery service. The use of the inland service is increasing, probably owing to reduction of firms' delivery services and of shopping expeditions by the public, while substantial use is still made of the oversea service in those countries to which it still applies; and it seems clear that the service plays a valuable part in the business of the country. The Postmaster-General has, therefore, decided to continue with the Inland and the Foreign services.

Statutory and Other Government Notices—*Contd.*

LETTERS TO GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

In order to remove misunderstandings the Postmaster-General states that, as a general rule, postage should be prepaid on all communications addressed to Government Departments by business firms and members of the public in the same manner as if they were addressed to private persons. Exceptionally, letters may be sent without prepayment of postage if enclosed in covers bearing the "Official Paid" design which have been provided by the Government Department concerned for the purpose of a reply. Some Departments also issue forms or labels bearing this design when a reply is necessary.

The superscription "O.H.M.S." does not, in itself, indicate exemption from the payment of postage.

PATENT AND DESIGNS ACTS 1907 to 1939

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 24

Licences of Right

The following Patents were endorsed "Licences of Right" on the dates specified below :—

No. of Patent	Grantee	Subject matter
	17 *January* 1942	
511771	Chapman, A. W. ...	Slidable seats and the like.
	19 *January* 1942	
496911	Chapman, A. W. ...	Mechanism for adjusting the height or angle of tilt of vehicle and other seats.
507678		Seats especially for vehicles.
512754		Slidable seats and the like.
396326	English Electric Co. Ltd.	D.C. dynamo electric machines.
486145	Schweizerische Lokomotiv- & Maschinenfabrik.	Universally movable power transmissions for rail guided with axles individually driven by a motor.
502636	Needham, J. W., & anr.	Road surfacing material.
502657		Material for the construction and surfacing of roads, footpaths, playgrounds and the like.
504770	Forgrove Machinery Co. Ltd.	Feeding wrapping material to wrapping machines.
511549		Package fabricating machines.
511868	Beaton & Son Ltd., G.	Vehicle front windscreens.
514254	English Electric Co. Ltd. & anr.	Magnets for electric-magnetic instruments and meters.
514784	Lomas Ltd., H., & anr.	Ambulances.

The Patent Office, M. F. Lindley, *Comptroller-General.*

CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS ACT, 1938

FILMS REGISTERED IN THE WEEK ENDED 26 JANUARY 1942

Title of Film	Registered in the name of	Maker's name	Length (feet)	Registered No.	Date of Registration
	BRITISH				
Banana Ridge	Pathé Pictures Ltd.	Associated British Picture Corp. Ltd.	7,887	BR/R. 4892	20 January
Ferry Pilot	Associated British Film Distributors Ltd.	Crown Film Unit	2,679	BR/R. 4894	23 January
Seaman Frank	N.S.S. Productions Ltd.	Concanen Recordings Ltd. ...	640	BR/E. 4895	24 January
	FOREIGN				
Torture Ship	New Realm Pictures Ltd. ...	Producers' Picture Corp.	5,926	F. 4893	22 January
In Old Cheyenne	British Lion Film Corp. Ltd. ...	Republic Productions Inc. ...	5,132	F. 4896	26 January
Sunset In Wyoming	Ditto	Ditto	5,961	F. 4897	26 January
Under Fiesta Stars	Ditto	Ditto	5,772	F. 4898	26 January
Nevada City	Ditto	Ditto	5,318	F. 4899	26 January
Bad Man Of Deadwood ...	Ditto	Ditto	5,494	F. 4900	26 January
Sheriff Of Tombstone ...	Ditto	Ditto	5,122	F. 4901	26 January
Tarzan's Secret Treasure ...	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	7,294	F. 4902	26 January

BR/E indicates "for the exhibitors' quota only."
BR/R indicates "for the exhibitors' and renters' quotas."

The registered title and length of the film "Ruling The Roost" (BR. 12447), notification of which appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12 December 1935, have been altered to "Grandad Rudd," registered length 5,654 feet.

Statutory and Other Government Notices—*Contd.*

THE DEFENCE (PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, ETC.) RULES, 1942

The Board of Trade have made Rules, dated 15 January 1942, under Regulation 5 of the Defence (Patents, Trade Marks, etc.), Regulations 1941.

Copies of the Rules (S. R. & O. 1942 No. 73) may be obtained from the Sale Branch of the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, price 1d. (1½d. by post).

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

International Tea Committee: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, Vol. 6, No. 12, December 1941. Copies of this Bulletin may be obtained from the Secretary, International Tea Committee, 6–8, Fenchurch Buildings, London, E.C.3.

NOTE. In view of the increasing restrictions on the publication of export and import statistics of the principal countries, it has been decided that continued publication of this Bulletin is no longer justified. It is accordingly suspended with effect from the present number.

Subscriptions for the year 1942 already paid are being refunded as soon as possible.

The National Bank Limited: Report and Balance Sheet, 31 December 1941.

Williams Deacon's Bank Limited: Report and Balance Sheet, 31 December 1941.

Westminster Bank Limited: Report of the Directors to be presented to the Shareholders at the Annual Ordinary General Meeting to be held at the Head Office, 41 Lothbury, London, E.C. on Wednesday, 28 January 1942.

Skinner's Cotton Trade Directory of the World, 1941-1942. Published by Thomas Skinner & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., 44 Brazenose Street, Manchester, also Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, S.E.2; 10 Booth Street, Bradford; 1 Broadway, New York, and 437 St. James Street West, Montreal. Price £1 net.

This is the nineteenth issue of *Skinner's Cotton Trade Directory*, a work of reference of the Cotton Industry. It will no doubt be recognised that the efficient compilation of such a Directory, difficult and arduous under normal conditions, is infinitely more so in the present circumstances. In spite of this the customary revision of details has been carried through in so far as has been possible owing to the prevailing conditions of war. The revision of details covering enemy and enemy occupied territories has, of course, not been possible, and for this reason such countries have been omitted from this edition. The Publishers, however, have every confidence that the present edition will merit the same success its predecessors have attained.

Full advantage has been taken of the offer—given in previous Editions and again repeated—to assist users of this Directory with any information they may desire appertaining to the Cotton Trade. The enquiries received continue to cover an increasingly larger range of subjects connected with the Cotton Industry and, from information supplied, valuable contacts have been made and orders placed.

The Hosiery and Knit Goods Manufacturers Section has been also completely revised. In an endeavour to meet the requirements of this specialised branch of industry, it is also published at a nominal price as a separate volume.

The Chemical and Druggist Year Book, 1942. Published at the office of the Chemist and Druggist, 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2.

A publication of value to all interested in the chemistry and allied trades.

National Provincial Bank Ltd.: *One Hundred and Ninth Annual Report and Balance Sheet*, 31 December 1941.

Statistical Summary of the Bank of England, December 1941, including Index for year 1941.

Overseas Trade

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

The Department of Overseas Trade, 99-103, St. Michael's Road, Bournemouth (Telephone, Bournemouth 7280), the address of whose London Office is Neville House, Page Street, S.W.1 (Telephone, Whitehall 9040), is prepared to give advice and assistance to manufacturers and exporters of United Kingdom goods in regard to all matters relating to overseas trade.

United Kingdom exporters who wish to obtain a Government guarantee giving protection against credit risks should apply to the Export Credits Guarantee Department, 9, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.6.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE

UNITED KINGDOM

TENDER

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON

The Corporation of Trinity House invite tenders for any or all of the following stores, viz.:—

Bedding, boathooks, brooms and brushes, canvas, chamois leathers, cleaning stores, cooperage, cordage, cotton waste, cotton wicks, flags and bunting, glass cylinders, ironmongery, metal polish, oars, rope, ship-chandlery, ships' fenders.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Trinity House, Tower Hill, London, E.C.3, to whom tenders in sealed envelopes are to be returned not later than 2 p.m. on Friday, 20 February 1942

The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. M. NICOLLE, Secretary.

EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEES

PROVISION FOR PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS

Under the provisions of the Export Guarantees Act, 1939, the Export Credits Guarantee Department is authorised to give guarantees to United Kingdom exporters for the purpose of encouraging export trade. War conditions have greatly increased the risks to which exporters are exposed in oversea trading, and the Department has put into operation special facilities giving them protection against these risks on exceptionally favourable terms.

SHORT-TERM CREDITS

The standard form of cover is the "All-In" War Emergency policy which covers the exporter from the time he books an order until he receives the amount due to him in payment for the goods. An exporter who is prepared to insure with the Department the whole of his export orders can thus obtain protection against loss due to:—

(*a*) his buyer's insolvency;
(*b*) exchange restrictions in the buyer's country;
(*c*) events such as war in the buyer's country preventing payment for goods shipped or preventing their delivery;
(*d*) additional handling, insurance and freight charges not covered by Marine or Government war risk policies caused by interruption or diversion (through British Government instructions) of the voyage on which the goods are shipped.

The cover at present available is 85 per cent. in the case of insolvency of the buyer and 90 per cent. in all other cases.

The Department also issues a policy which enables exporters to quote firm c.i.f. prices some months ahead of shipment. Under this guarantee exporters in respect of any c.i.f. transaction are covered against any rise in marine insurance, Government war risk insurance and freight rates occurring within an agreed period (normally six months).

Other policies are available to meet special requirements of exporters in particular cases.

Export Credits Guarantees—*Continued.*

CREDITS TO PURCHASERS OF PLANT, MACHINERY, ETC.

Firms in the engineering and allied industries may be asked to give medium-term credits of from one to three years to purchasers of plant, machinery, etc., whether Governments, municipalities or private traders. Guarantees in respect of such contracts, covering solvency in the case of private buyers and the risk of default in the case of Governments, municipalities and other public bodies, as well as, in some instances, pre-shipment and transfer risks, have been a well-used facility in the past. The war has placed obvious restrictions on this type of business; but while it may not be possible to extend facilities in many cases, the Department will gladly consider and if possible advise on negotiations in this field.

The strictest secrecy is observed in all correspondence and transactions.

Exporters are invited to apply for further particulars to the Headquarters of the Export Credits Guarantee Department at 9, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4, or to any of the branch offices :—

London—3rd Floor, N.W. Wing, Bush House, Aldwych W.C.2.
Telephone : TEMple Bar 7622.

Manchester—Midland Bank Buildings, 56, Spring Gardens,
Telephone : Blackfriars 9866.

Export Credits Guarantees—*Continued.*

Bradford—69, Market Street.
Telephone : Bradford 8912.

Birmingham—37, Temple Street, Birmingham, 2.
Telephone : Midland 1527.

Sheffield—Fargate House, Fargate, Sheffield, 1.
Telephone : Sheffield 25898.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne—21, Mosley Street.
Telephone : Newcastle 21104.

Glasgow—7, West George Street, C.2.
Telephone : Central 3056.

Belfast—Scottish Provident Buildings, 7, Donegall Square West.
Telephone : Belfast 21116.

Edinburgh—A representative of the Department is in attendance every Wednesday at the Chamber of Commerce, 25, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, where he may be consulted on all matters connected with the Department's work.

In many other industrial towns the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has undertaken to arrange appointments for interviews with officers of the Export Credits Guarantee Department visiting the locality. Such visits are made at frequent intervals for the convenience of exporters.

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE DOMINIONS, COLONIES, ETC.

Canada, Dominion of.—The High Commissioner for Canada and the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

British Columbia.—The Agent-General, British Columbia House, 1 and 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.

Timber Commission for British Columbia.—British Columbia House, 1 and 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.

Timber Commission for Eastern Canada.—2, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Australia, Commonwealth of.—The High Commissioner, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

New South Wales.—The Agent-General, New South Wales Government, Wellington House, 125, Strand, W.C.2.

Victoria.—The Agent-General, Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2.

Queensland.—The Agent-General, 409, Strand, W.C.2.

South Australia.—The Agent-General and Trade Commissioner, British Industries House, Marble Arch, W.1.

Western Australia.—The Agent-General, Savoy House, 115-116, Strand, W.C.2.

Tasmania.—The Agent-General, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

New Zealand, Dominion of.—The High Commissioner, 415, Strand, W.C.2.

South Africa, Union of.—The Trade Commissioner for Union of South Africa, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Northern Ireland.—The Northern Ireland Agent in Great Britain, 21, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Eire.—The High Commissioner, 33-37, Regent Street, S.W.1.

Newfoundland.—The Trade Commissioner, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

British India.—The Trade Commissioner, India House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

Burma.—The Director of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7.

Mysore.—Mysore Trade Commissioner in London, 532, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Southern Rhodesia.—The High Commissioner, 429, Strand, W.C.2.

Basutoland.—The Royal African Society, Imperial Institute, S.W.7 (for the duration of the War; imports only).

Bechuanaland.—The Royal African Society, Imperial Institute, S.W.7 (for the duration of the War ; imports only).

British Malaya.—The Secretary, Malayan Information Agency, Malaya House, 57, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

British West Indies.—The West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.

Bermuda.—Bermuda Trade Development Board, Westminster Bank Buildings, 329, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Cyprus.—Government of Cyprus Office, 27, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Kenya.—H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Malta.—The Trade Commissioner for Malta, 39, St. James Street, S.W.1.

Northern Rhodesia.—The Royal African Society, Imperial Institute, S.W.7 (for the duration of the War ; imports only).

Nyasaland.—The Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia House, 429, Strand, W.C.2.

Seychelles.—The Royal African Society, Imperial Institute, S.W.7 (for the duration of the War ; imports only).

Somaliland.—The Royal African Society, Imperial Institute, S.W.7 (for the duration of the War ; imports only).

Swaziland.—The Royal African Society, Imperial Institute, S.W.7 (for the duration of the War ; imports only).

Tanganyika Territory.—H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Uganda.—H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

West Africa (Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone).—The Royal African Society, Imperial Institute, S.W.7 (for the duration of the War ; imports only).

Zanzibar.—H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

In the case of such Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories (e.g. Palestine) as are not represented in England by a Trade Enquiry Office, the Department of Overseas Trade, 99–103 St. Michael's Road, Bournemouth, is prepared, whenever possible, to answer enquiries relating to the respective areas.

COMMERCIAL DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS

N.B.—Telegraphic addresses are given in brackets.

EUROPE

PORTUGAL.—Mr. S. E. Kay, M.B.E., Commercial Counsellor, British Embassy, Lisbon.

SOVIET UNION.—Mr. C. H. P. Gifford, Commercial Secretary, British Embassy, Moscow.

SPAIN.—Mr. S. G. Irving, C.M.G., Commercial Counsellor; Mr. H. L. Setchell, O.B.E., Commercial Secretary, Mr. K. Unwin, O.B.E., Commercial Secretary, British Embassy, Madrid 4. ("Commintell, Madrid.")

SWEDEN.—Mr. J. M. L. Mitcheson, O.B.E., Commercial Counsellor, Mr. L. C. S. Barber, Commercial Secretary, British Legation (Commercial Secretariat). Strandvägen 82, Stockholm. ("Commintell, Stockholm.")

SWITZERLAND.—Mr. J. G. Lomax, M.B.E., M.C., Commercial Counsellor, Mr. W. J. Sullivan, C.B.E., Commercial Secretary, British Legation, 48, Thunstrasse, Berne. ("Commintell, Berne.")

TURKEY.—Mr. S. R. Jordan, Commercial Counsellor, British Embassy, Angora. ("Commintell, Angora.")

NORTH AMERICA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Sir Owen Chalkley, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Commercial Counsellor; Mr. R. K. Jopson, O.B.E., Commercial Secretary, Mr. J. P. Summerscale, Commercial Secretary; Mr. W. Godfrey, Commercial Secretary, British Embassy, Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C. ("Commintell, Washington.")

CENTRAL AMERICA

GUATEMALA, NICARAGUA, SAN SALVADOR & HONDURAS.—Mr. E. J. Joint, O.B.E., Commercial Secretary, British Legation, Guatemala City.

SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA.—Mr. C. B. Jerram, C.M.G., Commercial Counsellor; Mr. W. N. Storey, Commercial Secretary. British Embassy, Edificio Britanico, Calle Reconquista 314, Buenos Aires. ("Commintell, Buenos Aires.")

BRAZIL.—Mr. E. Murray Harvey, O.B.E., M.C., Commercial Counsellor; Mr. W. G. Bruzaud, Commercial Secretary; Mr. W. S. Laver, Commercial Secretary, British Embassy (Commercial Secretariat), Edificio Tucuman, Praia do Flamengo 284 (Caixa Postal 669), Rio de Janeiro. ("Commintell, Rio de Janeiro.")

CHILE.—Mr. A. J. Pack, O.B.E., Commercial Counsellor, British Embassy, Avenida Vicuna Mackenna 152, Casilla No. 3907, Santiago. ("Commintell, Santiago, Chile.")

COLOMBIA.—Mr. T. B. Wildman, Commercial Secretary, British Legation, Bogota. ("Commintell, Bogota.")

PERU.—Mr. A. H. Marlow, Commercial Secretary, British Legation, Lima. ("Commintell, Lima.")

VENEZUELA.—Mr. T. J. Anderson, Commercial Secretary, British Legation, Caracas.

ASIA

CHINA.—Mr. J. C. Hutchison, O.B.E., Commercial Counsellor, British Embassy Offices, 27, The Bund (P.O. Box 455), Shanghai. ("Commintell, Shanghai.") Mr. G. C. Pelham, Commercial Secretary, British Embassy, Peking. ("Commintell, Peking.")

IRAN.—Mr. A. N. Cumberbatch, M.B.E., Commercial Secretary, British Legation, Tehran. ("Commintell, Tehran.")

IRAQ.—Mr. J. Walker, M.B.E., Commercial Secretary, British Embassy, Bagdad. ("Commintell, Bagdad.")

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.—Mr. L. B. S. Larkins, Commercial Agent, British Consulate-General, 29, Ryswykstraat, Batavia Centrum, Java. ("Commintell, Batavia.")

PALESTINE.—Mr. W. Hough, British Commercial Agent, 8-63, Qatamon Road, Greek Colony (P.O. Box 1173), Jerusalem. ("Commintell, Jerusalem.")

PERSIA. See **IRAN.**

AFRICA

EGYPT.—Mr. C. Empson, Commercial Counsellor; Mr. F. H. Todd, Commercial Secretary; Mr. W. Harpham, Commercial Secretary, British Embassy, Cairo. ("Commintell, Cairo.")

Members of United Kingdom firms are urged to call upon the Department of Overseas Trade's representatives abroad when they visit an oversea country. It is also important that they should make a point of their representatives abroad keeping in close touch with the Department's officers.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The following is a list of Chambers of Commerce established in certain foreign countries in the interest of British Trade:—

ARGENTINA.—British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic (Inc.), Calle Bme. Mitre 441 (6 Piso), Buenos Aires.
British Chamber of Commerce in Rosario (affiliated to the above), c/o British Consulate, Rosario.

BRAZIL.—British Chamber of Commerce in Brazil (Inc.), Rua Visconde de Inhauma No. 91, 2°, Caixa Postal 56, Rio de Janeiro. (Telegraphic address: "Chambrit, Riojaneiro.")
(Representatives in London.—Association of British Chambers of Commerce, 14, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.)
British Chamber of Commerce of Sao Paulo and Southern Brazil, Rua Sao Bento No. 355, 3°, Sao Paulo, Brazil. (Telegraphic address: "Britchamb, Sao Paulo.")

CHILE.—British Chamber of Commerce in the Republic of Chile (Ind.), Calle Blanco 853 (Casilla 1676), Valparaiso.
Branches in Concepcion, Talcahuano, and Punta Arenas.

CHINA.—Association of British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hong Kong, 1, The Bund, Shanghai.
Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce, 27, The Bund, Shanghai.
Amoy British Chamber of Commerce, c/o Boyd & Co., Ltd., Amoy.
Canton British Chamber of Commerce, Shameen, Canton.
Chefoo British Chamber of Commerce, Chefoo.
Chungking British Chamber of Commerce, c/o Barry & Dodwell, Chungking.
Foochow British Chamber of Commerce, Foochow.
Hankow British Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, The Bund, Hankow.
Harbin British Chamber of Commerce, c/o The Manchurian Co., Ltd., 119 Novotorgovaya St., New Town, Harbin.
Swatow British Chamber of Commerce, c/o Reiss Bradley & Co., Ltd., Swatow.
Tientsin British Chamber of Commerce, 181, Victoria Road, Tientsin.
Tsingtao British Chamber of Commerce, Tsingtao.

EGYPT.—British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 5, Sharia Borsa Guedida, Cairo. 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, P.O. Box No. 65, Port Said.
(Agents in the United Kingdom—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Ship Canal House, King Street, Manchester.)

MEXICO.—Central British Chamber of Commerce, San Juan De Letran 21 (office 713), Mexico, D.F.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.—British Chamber of Commerce for the Netherlands East Indies (Inc.), Batavia, Java.
London Office.—Cecil Chambers, 86, Strand, London, W.C.2.

PORTUGAL.—British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal (Inc.), 4, Rue Victor Cordon, Lisbon. (Telegraphic address: "Britcham, Lisbon.")
Branches.—6, Rua dos Clerigos, Oporto.
13A, rue 5 de Junho, Funchal, Madeira.

SPAIN.—Rambla de los Estudios, 8, Barcelona, and Avenida de Jose Antonio 31, Madrid.
Canary Islands.—Santa Catalina Mole, Puerto de la Luz, P.O. Box 72, Las Palmas.

SWITZERLAND.—British Chamber of Commerce in Switzerland (Inc.) 21 St. Jakobstrasse, Basle.
Branch.—3, Place St. Francois, Lausanne.

TURKEY.—British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey (Inc.), 1, Istanbu Hani, Istanbul. (Postal address, Boite Postale 1190, Istanbul.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—British Empire Chamber of Commerce in the United States of America, 587, Fifth Avenue, 7th Floor, New York City.

URUGUAY.—British Chamber of Commerce in Uruguay, Calle Piedras, 367 (2° Piso), Montevideo.

N.B.—Some of these Chambers issue a Journal periodically or an Annual Report, which may be inspected at the Department Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), Glenroy Hotel, St. Michael's Road, Bournemouth.

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These announcements are classified according to trades and are restricted to firms and companies on the list of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments

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